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TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 52499]

PART 63—IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, INCORPORATED, AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, UNDER PUBLIC LAW NO. 517, 81ST CONGRESS [1]

FIRST UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, INC.

The following regulations under Public Law No. 517, 81st Congress, approved May 18, 1950, relate to the entry of articles in connection with the First United States International Trade Fair to be held at Chicago, Illinois, August 7 to August 20, 1950.

Sec.

AUTHORITY: §§ 63.1 to 63.5 issued under Pub. Law 517, 81st Cong.

§ 63.1 *Invoices; marking; bond.* (a) All importations of articles of a class requiring a consular invoice, intended for exhibition under the provisions of Public Law No. 517, 81st Congress, and valued at more than $100, must be covered by consular invoices certified as provided for in § 8.14 of the Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, 8.14). Such invoices shall contain the information prescribed under section 481 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1481).

(b) The marking requirements of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder will not apply to articles imported under the regulations in this part except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall be released from customs custody only upon a full compliance with the marking requirements of the tariff act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(c) The First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, shall give to the collector of customs at Chicago, Illinois, a bond in an amount to be determined by the collector and containing such conditions for compliance with Public Law No. 517, 81st Congress, and the regulations in this part, as shall be approved by the Bureau of Customs.

§ 63.2 *Entry; appraisement; procedure.* (a) All entries under the regulations in this part shall be made at the port of Chicago, Illinois, in the name of the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, which shall be deemed for customs purposes the sole consignee of the merchandise entered under the act and which shall be held responsible to the Government for all duties and charges due the United States on account of such entries; but, in the case of merchandise withdrawn from entry under the regulations in this part, an entry under the general tariff law in the name of any person duly authorized in writing by the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, to make such entry, may be accepted by the collector.

(b) Articles to be entered under the regulations in this part which arrive at

[1] "All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, from August 7 to August 20, 1950, inclusive, by the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at the said trade fair, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during or within three months after the close of the said trade fair to sell within the area of the trade fair any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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ports other than Chicago shall be entered for immediate transportation without appraisement to the latter port in the manner prescribed by the general customs regulations.

all such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and

(c) Upon the arrival at the port of Chicago of articles to be entered under the regulations in this part, they shall be entered on a special form of entry to read substantially as follows:

ENTRY FOR EXHIBITION

Entry No. _____

Entry at the port of Chicago of articles consigned or transferred to the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, under _____ I. T. No. _____ ex S. S. _____ from _____ on the _____ day of _____ 1950, for exhibition purposes under Public Law No. 517 of the 81st Congress, approved May 18, 1950.

Mark	Number	Package and contents	Quantity	Invoice	Value

FIRST UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, INC.
By _____

(d) Upon such entry being made, the collector shall issue a special permit for the transfer of the articles covered thereby to the buildings in which they are to be exhibited or used, or, in the discretion of the collector, to the appraiser's stores for examination and subsequent transfer to the buildings in which they are to be exhibited or used. The articles shall be tentatively appraised prior to their exhibition or use. All imported exhibits entered under these regulations shall be kept segregated from domestic articles and imported duty-paid articles and shall not be removed from the exhibition building except in accordance with § 63.5 (a).

(e) If for any reason articles imported for entry under the regulations in this part are not upon their arrival to be delivered immediately at an exhibition building, the importer should so indicate to the collector in writing, who will cause such articles to be placed in a bonded warehouse under a "general order permit" at the importer's risk and expense,

on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff laws: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That at any time during or within three months after the close of the trade fair, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which

and such articles may be entered at any time within one year from the date of importation for exhibition, as herein provided for, or under the general tariff law, or for exportation. If not so entered within such period, they will be regarded as abandoned to the Government.

(f) Articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any customs law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond may be transferred to entry for exhibition at the fair in the manner prescribed in § 10.49 (c) of the Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR 10.49 (c)), except that in each case an entry under paragraph (c) of this section shall be filed, which shall supersede any previous entry, and no new bond other than that specified in § 63.1 (c) shall be required. Imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be transferred to entry for exhibition at the fair in the manner prescribed in § 8.33 of the Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR 8.33).

§ 63.3 *Compliance, provisions of Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.* The entry of plant material subject to restriction under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151 to 164a, inclusive, and 167), shall not be permitted except under permits issued therefor by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, and in accordance with the plant quarantine regulations.

§ 63.4 *Detail of customs officers to protect revenue; expenses.* (a) The collector of customs at Chicago, Illinois, shall detail an officer to act as his representative at the fair and shall station inside the exhibition buildings as many additional customs officers and employees as may be necessary properly to protect the revenue.

(b) All actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody of imported articles, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision and custody of, and accounting for, articles imported for exhibition at the fair or transferred thereto for exhibition, shall be reimbursed by the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, to the Government, payment to be made monthly to the collector of customs, Chicago, Illinois, for deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as a refund to the appropriation "Collecting the Revenue from Customs."

§ 63.5 *Withdrawal of articles from exhibition for exportation, abandonment, destruction, or for consumption or entry under the general tariff law, involuntary abandonment.* (a) Any articles entered under the regulations of this part may be withdrawn for exportation, for abandonment to the Government, for destruction under customs supervision, or for consumption or entry under the general tariff law, but not otherwise, at any time prior to the opening of the fair or at any time during or within three months after the close of the fair. Upon the withdrawal of such articles for consumption or for entry under the general tariff law, or at the expiration of three months after the close of the fair in the case of articles not previously so withdrawn, they shall be appraised with due allowance made for diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure. Such appraisal shall be final in the absence of an appeal to reappraisement, as provided in section 501 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1501). In the case of such articles withdrawn for entry under the general tariff law under a warehouse bond or a bond conditioned upon exportation, the statutory period of the bond and any extension thereof shall be computed from the date of withdrawal from entry under the provisions of Public Law No. 517 of the 81st Congress.

(b) At any time prior to the opening of the fair, or at any time during or within three months after the close of the fair, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, as provided in § 15.4 of the Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR 15.4).

(c) Any articles entered under the regulations in this part which have not been withdrawn for consumption, entry under the general tariff law, or exportation, or which have not been abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, before the expiration of three months after the close of the fair, shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government.

[SEAL] D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: June 9, 1950.

JOHN S. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5111; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said trade fair under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this act, shall be reimbursed by the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, a corporation, to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 19, sec. 1524)."

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Chapter II—Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor

PART 202—MINIMUM WAGE DETERMINATION

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

This matter is before the Department pursuant to the act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35) entitled "An act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes," otherwise known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. It arises upon the petition of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, that the current determination for the aircraft manufacturing industry be reconsidered. The minimum wage of 50 cents an hour provided in the currently applicable determination for this industry was determined by the Secretary of Labor on December 14, 1938 (41 CFR, 1938 Supp., 202.23). The industry definition in this determination was extended in scope by amendments dated October 18, 1941 (41 CFR, 1941 Supp., 202.23) and April 23, 1942 (41 CFR, Cum. Supp., 202.23).

General. Notice of a hearing in this matter was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (14 F. R. 3284). Copies of the notice and of a press release announcing the hearing were mailed to trade associations, unions, and to individual companies in the industry. In addition, the press release was distributed to newspapers and trade publications.

This notice and release advised interested persons of the time and place at which they could appear and submit data, views and argument: (1) As to what is the prevailing minimum wage in the aircraft manufacturing industry; (2) as to whether there should be included in any amended determination for this industry provision for employment of learners or apprentices at subminimum rates, and if so, in what occupations, at what subminimum rates, and with what limitations, if any, as to length of period and the number or proportion of such subminimum rate employees; and (3) as to the propriety of a proposed redefinition of the industry.

The hearing was held on July 26 and 27, 1949, pursuant to the notice. Representatives of employees, employers and other interested parties testified, and the record was kept open for a specified period beyond the close of the hearing for reception of additional data, briefs, and reply briefs.

Appearances were made at the hearing by representatives of the petitioning union (hereinafter referred to as the UAW), the International Association of Machinists (hereinafter referred to as the IAM), the Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "the Association"), a group of manufacturers of parts and accessories for the aircraft manufacturing industry, and a municipal chamber of commerce and manufacturers' club. Statements were filed by The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (hereinafter referred to as

the "UE") and by parts manufacturers. Briefs and reply briefs were filed by the UAW, the IAM, the Association and other interested parties.

Counsel for approximately a score of companies, not primarily engaged in the manufacture of aircraft or parts, argued that if a redetermination be issued, the rate "should be no higher than the starting or hiring rates in effect in those companies for the lowest rated jobs." It was argued that if any higher rate were to be determined "those companies will not only be faced with a disruption of their wage structures but with the serious danger of being placed in a noncompetitive position with respect to their commercial production." This argument has been considered and found to be without merit. It must be borne in mind that these determinations apply only where employers subject themselves to them on a voluntary contractual basis. Moreover, the wage data presented for a number of those companies which are suppliers of parts indicate wage distributions markedly similar to those obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey for the aircraft manufacturing industry.

The argument made at the hearing that no redetermination should be issued at this time since wages in the industry are not substandard with relation to other industries must be rejected. This argument is without merit in view of the underlying policy of Congress in enacting the Public Contracts Act to prevent Government business going to bidders with wage practices which are substandard for the particular industry. *Perkins* v. *Lukens Steel Co.*, 310 U. S. 113.

It was also contended that "small business" might no longer have the prospect of doing aircraft work for the Government, but no significant data were submitted showing that such companies would be injured. Available information indicates that small plants in the industry do not have a materially lower wage structure than other plants and that many pay relatively high wages.

Another objection was the contention that increasing the prevailing minimum wage in the industry would adversely affect other establishments in the vicinity of aircraft plants. This and other arguments have been considered and found to be without merit.

Definition of industry. In formulating the proposed definition of the aircraft manufacturing industry the Department's staff consulted with representatives of the principal parties. Inquiry was made as to whether particular items of equipment for aircraft are essentially products of the aircraft manufacturing industry or of some other industry. These problems had to be resolved and the industry definition formulated in the setting of its relationship to other industry definitions and in the light of the types of articles purchased by the Government. There was no disagreement between the principal parties on the issue of the proposed redefinition of the industry, but requests for amendment and clarification of the proposed definition were made by others interested in the proceeding.

Counsel for a number of manufacturers urged that the provision of the proposed definition which excludes electrical and communication equipment be reworded in order to make clear that this exclusion applies not only to the electrical items named but also to other electrical equipment such as motors, starters, rotating converters, transformers, alternators, timers, circuit breakers and voltage regulators. In formulating the proposed definition no effort was made to list all of the excluded electrical products. However, to make the intent of the determination clear with respect to electrical products, the definition as hereinafter set forth has been modified to indicate that the named electrical products in the definition are illustrative rather than all-inclusive of the electrical products which are outside the scope of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

Argument was also presented that some manufacturers primarily engaged in the electrical industry produce electrically-actuated aircraft gun turrets and accessories and the assertion was made that these systems are essentially electrical. These systems do contain electrical components such as motors, transformers, etc., which are excluded from the definition of the aircraft manufacturing industry. However, the definition of the industry should include the production of the casting for gun turrets and the incorporation into the casting of the electrical accessories. The completed system is clearly a major aircraft subassembly. Such systems are produced by aircraft firms as well as by electrical firms and are properly covered by the definition.

Request was also made to exclude aircraft gears from the industry definition, but it appears that these are primarily manufactured in the aircraft manufacturing industry. On the other hand, pumps and valves are primarily made outside the industry which manufactures aircraft and aircraft parts, and they are, therefore, excluded from the definition of the industry as hereinafter set forth. The definition which is hereby adopted for this amended determination, is therefore, essentially the definition contained in the notice of hearing.

Minimum wage. A considerable amount of wage data were available for this industry. Wage surveys had been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Association, and by a group of companies not primarily engaged in the industry. The results of these surveys were presented in evidence at the hearing.

The BLS survey covered 140 establishments with over 165,000 employees (other than learners and apprentices). Practically complete coverage of the industry was secured; and the parties appearing at the hearing expressed confidence in the accuracy of the BLS survey. The BLS data were presented in tables of percentage distributions of workers by straight-time hourly earnings, and the distribution of aircraft establishments and workers according to percentages of workers earning less than specified amounts per hour.

Over 165,000 employees were likewise included in the Association survey which, in part, duplicated the BLS survey in that the Association survey also received data showing the percentage distribution of plant workers by straight-time hourly earnings. In addition to such data the Association survey included information on minimum rates established by collective bargaining agreements, the major types of job evaluation plans in the industry and entrance rates for "unskilled" employees, as this term was defined by the Association.

The Association argued that because of the instability of present wage rates and consumer prices generally and the present artificially established plateau of aircraft wage rates, among other reasons, no redetermination of the prevailing minimum wage for the aircraft manufacturing industry should be made at this time; but that, if any revision is to be made, the evidence supports a finding of a rate between 80 and 95 cents an hour as the prevailing minimum wage.

In support of its contention that the minimum should be in the range of 80 to 95 cents, the Association stated that there is a "substantial cluster" of contract minimum rates and of entrance rates of unskilled plant workers in this range, according to its survey. It is clear from the record that many of these rates have become obsolete. Both the Association survey and the BLS survey reveal that there are very few workers receiving wages as low as this range. The BLS survey shows only four-tenths of 1 percent of all the plant workers surveyed (other than apprentices and learners) receive less than 95 cents an hour and only seven-tenths of 1 percent receive wages in the 95–99 cent interval. Furthermore, most of the plants in the BLS survey (54.7 percent) employing nearly two-thirds of the workers (63.8 percent) have no employees below $1.00. It does not appear, therefore, that the prevailing minimum wage lies within the range suggested by the Association.

The UAW and the IAM contended that immediate revision of the current determination was required if the purposes of the act were to be accomplished. These unions argued also that the BLS wage data support a finding of $1.15 an hour as the prevailing minimum wage, pointing to the fact that a larger percentage of workers other than apprentices and learners (6.3 percent) fall within the $1.15–$1.19 interval than in any interval below $1.25, and that because of this "first concentration" the prevailing minimum should be found at $1.15. A statement filed by the UE also urged that the prevailing minimum wage for the aircraft manufacturing industry be determined at $1.15 per hour.

The record shows that 115 of the 140 plants in the survey (or 82 percent) have some 14,000 workers earning less than $1.15 an hour. These 115 plants employ 135,440 of the 165,228 workers, other than learners and apprentices, in the BLS survey. From the record it appears that most of these plants have formal rate structures with several job classifications below $1.15. The above situation is an indication that the prevailing minimum wage for the industry is lower than $1.15, and the record, as will be seen from the following discussion, contains other such indications.

The data from the BLS survey indicate the importance of the wage interval con-

taining $1.05. There is a scattering of employees over several intervals below $1.05, but the $1.05–$1.09 interval contains twice as many employees as the interval immediately below and contains as many employees as do all intervals below $1.05. The plants with no employees other than learners receiving less than $1.05 (or with 1 percent or less receiving below $1.05) employ more than three-fifths (60.8 percent) of the employees included in the survey. Almost half of the plants included in the survey either have no employees receiving less than $1.05 or have no more than 1 percent of their employees receiving less than this figure.

The importance of the interval containing $1.05 is also indicated by the fact that a considerable number of union agreements include current minimum job classifications in this interval. The Association's data also support the $1.05 rate. The Association presented separate data for entrance rates for the two groups of "unskilled" employees which it designated as "common labor" and "light processing" employees; in the case of "common labor" the highest concentration (29.6 percent) falls within the interval containing $1.05 and in the case of "light processing" employees almost one-third of the employees are within this interval. Only 14 percent of the employees in this group are in job classifications with entrance rates below the interval containing $1.05. However, in many cases the actual rates being paid (because of seniority, merit increases, etc.) are higher than the actual entrance rates. Another Association distribution emphasizes the importance of the interval containing $1.05; this distribution shows that in 24 of the 25 companies or plants using the two primary job evaluation systems almost one-half (46.9 percent) of the entrance rates of newly hired unskilled employees are in the range of $1.025 to $1.0749, with 35.3 percent below and 17.8 percent above this interval. The data on hires for the 25th plant were disregarded to discount the effect of the reemployment of workers who had been on strike.

After consideration of the entire record, I have concluded that the record supports a finding that $1.05 is the prevailing minimum wage in the industry within the meaning of the act, and that provision should be continued for the employment of apprentices at lower rates.

The Association and the Unions agreed that the apprentice provisions in the current determination should be continued. The record shows that no apprentices are paid less than 75 cents an hour. In view of these facts and other information in the record the present apprenticeship provisions are continued with the proviso that such employees shall be paid a minimum wage of at least 75 cents an hour.

No proposal for a learner provision was made although the notice of the hearing asked for information and arguments relative to the need for the employment of learners at subminimum rates. Consequently, no provision is made for the employment of learners at subminimum rates.

The regulations (41 CFR 201.1102) permit employment of handicapped workers at subminimum rates on contract work under the act and this authorization was not an issue in the proceeding. It seems advisable to include in the determination, however, specific authorization for such employment along with other authorizations of subminimum employment such as that for apprentices.

Amendment of determination. After consideration of the entire record of this proceeding, the prevailing minimum wage determination for the aircraft manufacturing industry is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 202.23 *Aircraft manufacturing industry*—(a) *Definition.* (1) The aircraft manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes airplanes and gliders, aircraft-type engines, aircraft-propellers, parts and accessories especially designed for use with or on the above-mentioned products such as fuselage parts, wing assemblies, empennage assemblies, alighting gear parts, aircraft engine parts, propeller parts, helicopter rotor parts, fuel systems, armament equipment, and specialized aircraft servicing equipment including special testing equipment for aircraft, engine, and propeller parts and accessories, and special tools and stand assemblies for the assembly, disassembly, and repair of aircraft and the engines, propellers, parts, and accessories therefor.

(2) Expressly excluded from the scope of the definition are lighter-than-air craft; fabricated textile products, e. g., fabric ground covers, parachutes, safety belts, tow targets, and wind socks; pyrotechnics, e. g., cartridges for engine starters, and flares and signals; electrical and communication equipment, e. g., electrical systems and parts, including but not limited to ignition and lighting systems, batteries, spark plugs, generators, magnetos, and wire and cable, and communication equipment including but not limited to radios and electronic devices; rubber products, e. g., rubber deicing equipment, rubber flotation gear, life preservers and life rafts, bonded rubber mountings and vibration dampers, tires and tubes, and rubber sundries, such as hose and belting; ground refueling systems; bearings; bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, washers, springs and other hardware and fittings; jacks; piston rings; wire rope; cameras; cabin heaters; fire extinguishers; first-aid equipment; gaskets; lavatory equipment; engine, flight, and navigation instruments and apparatus; and aircraft air and fuel pumps and valves and flow dividers for use with such pumps.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the aircraft manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be $1.05 per hour arrived at either upon a time or piece work basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* (1) Apprentices may be employed at wages below $1.05 an hour if their employment conforms to the standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship; except that no apprentice may be employed at a rate lower than 75 cents an hour.

(2) Handicapped workers (i. e. workers whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury) may be employed at wages below $1.05 an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR, Parts 524 and 525, respectively) under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this determination shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this determination.

(e) *Effective date.* This determination shall be effective and the minimum wages hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations commenced on or after July 8, 1950.

(Sec. 4, 49 Stat. 2038; 41 U. S. C. 38. Interprets or applies sec. 1, 49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35)

Dated: June 8, 1950.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5110; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Part 940]

[Docket No. AO-102-A2]

HANDLING OF PEACHES GROWN IN COUNTY OF MESA, COLORADO

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Correction

In Federal Register Document 50-4920, appearing at page 3647 of the issue for Friday, June 9, 1950, the following corrections are made:

1. In the third line of § 940.53 (a) the word "precedural" should read "procedural".

2. The twelfth line of § 940.82 (b) should read: "ments necessary or appropriate to vest in".

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

1. *Establishment.* The Maritime Administration was established in the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950.

2. *General functions and policy.* Within delegations of authority by the Secretary of Commerce under Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950 (15 F. R. 3195), the Maritime Administration is generally responsible for the performance of all functions transferred to the Secretary under the Reorganization Plan.

In the performance of its functions, the Maritime Administration is guided by the broad declaration of policy stated in Title I of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1985), as follows:

> It is necessary for the national defense and development of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine (a) sufficient to carry its domestic water-borne commerce and a substantial portion of the water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States and to provide shipping service on all routes essential for maintaining the flow of such domestic and foreign water-borne commerce at all times, (b) capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in times of war or national emergency, (c) owned and operated under the United States flag by citizens of the United States insofar as may be practicable, and (d) composed of the best-equipped, safest, and most suitable types of vessels, constructed in the United States and manned with a trained and efficient citizen personnel. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine.

3. *Basic organization.* (a) The Maritime Administration is headed by a Maritime Administrator who reports and is responsible to the Secretary of Commerce. The Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board is, ex officio, the Maritime Administrator. He is assisted in his duties as Administrator by a Deputy Maritime Administrator. The Deputy Maritime Administrator is the Acting Maritime Administrator during the absence or disability of the Administrator and, unless the Secretary of Commerce designates another person, during a vacancy in the Office of the Administrator.

(b) The Maritime Administration consists of the following organization units: (1) Office of the Administrator; (2) Administrative staff offices, including the Secretary's Office, Administrative Planning Office, Personnel Office and Budget Office; (3) Other staff offices, including the Regulation Office, Trial Examiners' Office, Interdepartmental Liaison Office, and Vessel Trial and Guarantee Survey Boards; (4) Office of Law; (5) Office of Finance; (6) Office of General Services; (7) Office of Government Aids; (8) Office of Engineering; (9) Office of Vessel Custody; (10) Office of Maritime Services; and (11) District Offices.

4. *Office of the Administrator.* The Office of the Administrator is responsible for the direction, supervision, and coordination of the work of the Administration.

5. *Administrative Staff Offices.* The Administrative Staff Offices are responsible for providing special staff services to the Administrator in their respective spheres of interest, as follows: (a) The Secretary's Office maintains all official records of actions taken, and performs various other administrative duties as assigned or requested; (b) The Administrative Planning Office is responsible for conducting organization and work method studies and performing related assignments as directed; (c) The Personnel Office is responsible for administering personnel functions related to employment and position classification including recruitment, placement, separations, disciplinary actions, counseling and grievance appeal services, training and safety programs, and wage rate studies; and (d) The Budget Office is responsible for analyzing the budgetary requirements of all functions and preparing the budget estimates and justifications, and for allotting and maintaining budgetary control of appropriated funds.

6. *Other Staff Offices.* Other staff offices, with their respective functions, are (a) The Regulation Office which reviews and makes recommendations relating to regulatory matters; (b) The Trial Examiners' Office, which is responsible for conducting administrative hearings; (c) The Interdepartmental Liaison Office, which maintains over-all supervision of activities relating to the development of plans to be placed into effect in the event of a national emergency, and coordinates those shipping activities which relate to the affairs of other Federal agencies; and (d) The Vessel Trial and Guarantee Survey Boards, which conduct the acceptance tests of vessels constructed, converted, or improved under contracts, make determinations as to items of work to be accomplished before acceptance of vessels, conduct the final guarantee surveys, and make decisions as to the responsibility for defects and deficiencies in accordance with the guarantee provisions of the respective contracts.

7. *Office of Law.* The Office of Law performs legal services in connection with legislative matters, litigation, and program and operational activities. The Office of Law is composed of three divisions: Division of Contracts and Opinions; Division of Litigation; and Division of Legislative Reports.

8. *Office of Finance.* The Office of Finance is responsible for the accounting, auditing, and insurance programs of the Administration. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Office of Finance:

(a) Analyzes and reports on the financial status and responsibility of applicants for Government aid, other contractors and prospective contractors, and recommends and administers the financial and insurance provisions of all contracts;

(b) Maintains all general accounting books and related records, prepares financial statements and reports, maintains appropriation allotment controls, maintains control records of statutory and contractual reserve funds, audits and certifies vouchers for payment, collects accounts and notes receivable, supervises the accounting activities of agents, and maintains property and cost accounting records;

(c) Administers the insurance program of the Administration, including the underwriting of insurance risks, arrangements for the purchase of protection, indemnity and other forms of insurance from commercial underwriters, preparation of reports on subsidy allowances on items of insurance premiums, and analysis of current trends in the American marine insurance market;

(d) Examines, negotiates, and adjudicates or recommends the settlement of all claims arising out of the war-time operations of the War Shipping Administration and the United States Maritime Commission; and

(e) Administers the provisions of the Renegotiation Acts of 1942 and 1943 as they pertain to the work of the former U. S. Maritime Commission Price Adjustment Board.

The Office of Finance has the following divisions: Division of Audits; Division of Credits and Collections; Division of Claims; Division of Insurance; and Division of Accounts.

9. *Office of General Services.* The Office of General Services is responsible for the management of property for the Administration and for providing office services. Specifically, the Office of General Services:

(a) Procures supplies, materials, equipment and services required in connection with the programs of the Administration, stores and distributes equipment and supplies, performs transactions incident to the disposal of surplus property, and makes inventory surveys including those required in connection with subsidy and other contracts;

(b) Conducts activities in connection with the acquisition, custody, maintenance, and disposal of all real and personal property under jurisdiction of the Administration, excepting vessels, but including marine terminals, reserve shipyards, reserve fleet sites, maritime training schools, and warehouses and warehouse stock; and

(c) Provides or arranges for office services such as mail, files, tabulating and duplicating, communication, librarial, administrative supplies and equipment, and maintenance of motor vehicles, and performs records management activities.

The Office of General Services has the following divisions: Division of Purchase and Sales; Division of Property Management; and Division of Office Services.

10. *Office of Government Aids.* The Office of Government Aids is responsible for basic determinations and recommendations related to the planning, development and maintenance of an adequate merchant marine in terms of the national maritime policy and for the ad-

ministration of certain Government-aid and other legislation. In fulfilling this responsibility the Office of Government Aids:

(a) Conducts investigations and studies of vessels employed and required in the foreign commerce of the United States, conducts special studies of the domestic and foreign trade and shipping of the United States and the foreign trade and shipping of other countries, and compiles and analyzes data pertaining to seagoing and maritime industrial personnel, and ocean services including routes, lines, and commodities carried and characteristics of vessels employed in such services;

(b) Participates in the formulation of and administers traffic policies pertaining to merchant vessels, initiates action in the traffic field to encourage the development and maintenance of a modern fleet of passenger vessels under the American flag, investigates discriminatory practices against American shipping, develops information and prepares reports required in the granting of construction and operating-differential subsidies, and supervises compliance with the provisions of such contracts, except construction contracts;

(c) Recommends action on, coordinates the conclusion of, and administers the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to applications for the financing, without subsidy, of new vessel construction on a deferred-payment basis, trade-in allowances on old vessels, Federal ship mortgage insurance aid, payment of the cost of national defense features, the acquisition, sale, construction, and charter of vessels under sections 215, 502 (g), and 714 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and the establishment and maintenance of construction reserve funds;

(d) Recommends action on, and administers, the provisions of contracts for the sale of vessels, under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, and other legislation; and

(e) Acts on applications for the sale, charter, or mortgage to an alien or placing under foreign registry of vessels documented under the laws of the United States, or the surrender of marine documents of a vessel of the United States covered by a preferred mortgage.

The Office of Government Aids has the following divisions: Division of Traffic; Division of Vessel Utilization and Planning; Division of Subsidy; and Division of Cost Analysis.

11. *Office of Engineering.* The Office of Engineering administers the Maritime Administration program of vessel design, construction, conversion, betterment, and repair. More specifically, the Office of Engineering:

(a) Analyzes technical data for determination of optimum type vessels and fleets for the essential trade services, reviews and approves vessel plans submitted by applicants for Government aid, develops preliminary and final plans and specifications, and supervises construction of new vessels and conversions and improvements to existing vessels under the provisions of Titles V and VII of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, and cooperates with the Department of Defense in the preparation of plans and studies for new designs and for the conversion of vessels to military types in times of national emergency, and for special military auxiliaries as directed;

(b) Conducts research and testing in ship design and performance, and in marine machinery and equipment, investigates and tests commercial products and processes for suitability for marine use, compiles and analyzes data on ship construction facilities, prepares cost estimates and analyses for proposed new construction, conversion or betterment, and conducts condition surveys and appraisals in connection with subsidy contracts, sales, charters, trade-ins, and mortgage supervision;

(c) Maintains liaison with the American Bureau of Shipping, United States Coast Guard, United States Public Health Service, and other regulatory bodies regarding vessel classification and certification; and

(d) Administers the provisions of vessel construction, conversion, and betterment contracts.

The Office of Engineering has the following divisions: Division of Preliminary Design; Division of Technical Development; Division of Estimates; and Division of Maintenance and Repair.

12. *Office of Vessel Custody.* The Office of Vessel Custody is responsible for the custody of all vessels owned by the Maritime Administration, the maintenance and preservation of vessels placed in reserve fleet status; the chartering of vessels, and the negotiation and direction of Agency Service Agreements. In fulfilling its responsibility, the Office of Vessel Custody:

(a) Provides for the berthing and physical custody of all Administration out-of-service vessels, directs and supervises the movements of such vessels, and the stripping and preparation for layup, charters vessels and supervises charter agreements, participates with the Department of Defense in designating vessels for national defense lay-up, and approves the selection of General Agents to perform pre-delivery services in connection with vessel sales and administers expenditures in connection therewith;

(b) Develops methods and practices for the preservation of vessels in lay-up status, directs the vessel preservation program, and analyzes costs and effectiveness of the program;

(c) Selects fleet sites and establishes conditions of acceptability of vessels for reserve fleet lay-up, utilization during lay-up, and reactivation in case of emergency; and

(d) Participates with the Coast Guard and other Government agencies in considerations relative to vessel operating regulations, marine casualties, wartime shipping regulations, and related matters.

The Office of Vessel Custody has the following divisons: Division of Vessel Operations; Division of Preservation; and Division of Fleet Operations.

13. *Office of Maritime Services.* The Office of Maritime Services is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining programs of seamen services, training of merchant marine personnel, and labor relations. More specifically, the Office of Maritime Services:

(a) Administers all functions relating to the United States Maritime Service, a voluntary organization for the training of citizens of the United States to serve as licensed and unlicensed personnel on American merchant vessels, and supervises the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the Merchant Marine Cadet Schools, the United States Maritime Service training stations, training ships, enrolling offices and specialty schools, the United States Maritime Service Institute and the cadet-midshipmen training courses of state maritime academies and nautical schools;

(b) Administers a program of seamen services, including services in connection with voting privileges, repatriation, merchant marine decorations and awards, and other matters pertaining to seamen's rights, privileges, and obligations;

(c) Serves as a liaison and fact finding unit on matters affecting personnel in the ship construction, repair, and operation phases of the maritime industry; and

(d) Supervises a maritime medical and health program.

The Office of Maritime Services has the following divisions: Division of Cadet Corps Training; Division of Maritime Service Training; Division of Seamen Services; and Division of Maritime Labor Relations.

14. *District Offices.* The District Offices are the principal field installations of the Maritime Administration. There are three district offices: Atlantic Coast; Gulf Coast; and Pacific Coast.

As of May 24, 1950, the field installations of the Maritime Administration were as follows:

Atlantic coast district office: New York, N. Y. Port offices: Norfolk, Va., and Boston, Mass.

Gulf coast district office: New Orleans, La.

Pacific coast district office: San Francisco, Calif. Port offices: Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.

Construction representatives' offices at shipyards having contracts with the Administration: Camden, N. J., Newport News, Va., Pascagoula, Miss., and Quincy, Mass.

Marine terminals: Boston, Mass., Hoboken, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va.

Reserve shipyards: Wilmington, N. C., Richmond, Calif., Alameda, Calif., and Vancouver, Wash.

Warehouses: Hoboken, N. J., Norfolk, Va., New Orleans, La., Baltimore, Md., and Richmond, Calif.

Reserve fleets: Wilmington, N. C., Jones Point, N. Y., Lee Hall, Va., Baltimore, Md., Beaumont, Tex., Bay Minette, Ala., Suisun Bay, Calif., Olympia, Wash., and Astoria, Oreg.

Maritime service training stations: Alameda, Calif., Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., and St. Petersburg, Fla.

U. S. Maritime Service Institute: New York, N. Y.

District supervisor and enrolling officer: New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Calif.

U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet School: Pass Christian, Miss.

U. S. Merchant Marine Academy: Kings Point, N. Y.

(R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22)

[SEAL] CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5119; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1401]

THE OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JUNE 9, 1950.

Take notice that on May 29, 1950, The Ohio Fuel Gas Company (Applicant), an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business in Columbus, Ohio, filed an application (1) for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing Applicant to construct and operate approximately 22 miles of 16-inch natural gas transmission pipeline in Montgomery County, Ohio, extending from the junction of Lines "A" and A-75, near Centerville to the junction of Lines Z-50 and Z-167, near Englewood, passing west of the city of Dayton, Ohio, and (2) for permission and approval pursuant to section 7 (b) of the Natural Gas Act to abandon and remove the facilities comprising Applicant's Vandalia compressor station, consisting of a 330 hp. compressor unit and appurtenant facilities, located in Montgomery County, Ohio.

Applicant states the proposed facilities will greatly increase its capacity to serve its market areas, will relieve the present critical effect of increased pressures on certain lines, eliminating the possibility of restricting Panhandle deliveries because of pressure conditions, will increase the capacity from Mt. Sterling westward, and in general provide greater interchangeability and utilization of available natural gas.

The estimated capital cost of the proposed facilities is approximately $781,000, the cost of which will be financed from proposed advancements from The Columbia Gas System, Inc. The estimated cost of retiring the facilities to be removed and abandoned is $3,200, with total credit to fixed capital and salvage being stated at $44,788 and $25,528 respectively.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of June 1950. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5109; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

SALES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES AT FIXED PRICES

Pursuant to the Pricing Policy of Commodity Credit Corporation issued March 22, 1950 (15 F. R. 1583), and subject to the conditions stated therein, the following commodities are available for sale in the quantities and at the prices stated:

JUNE DOMESTIC PRICE LIST

Commodity (1)	Approximate quantities available (subject to prior sale) (2)	Domestic sales price (3)
Nonfat dry milk solids, in carload lots only:		
Spray process	170,000,000 lb.[1]	13¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock in any State.
Roller process	105,000,000 lb.[1]	11¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock in any State.
American cheese (Cheddar and Twin styles, domestic pack, standard moisture basis), in carload lots only.	35,000,000 lb	U. S. Grade A and higher: All States except those listed below: 33¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock. New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, other States bordering the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and California, Oregon, and Washington: 34¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock. U. S. Grade B: 1¢ per lb. less than Grade A prices. U. S. Grade C: 2¢ per lb. less than Grade A prices. All prices are subject to usual adjustment for moisture content.
Salted creamery butter in carload lots only.	90,000,000 lb	U. S. Grade A and higher: All States except those listed below: 63¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock. New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, other States bordering the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico: 64¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock California, Oregon, and Washington: 64½¢ per lb. f. o. b. location of stock.
	40,000,000 lb	U. S. Grade B: 2¢ per lb. less than Grade A prices. U. S. Grade C: 5¢ per lb. less than Grade A prices.
Linseed oil, raw	490,000,000 lb.[1]	F. o. b. tankcars at storage locations, as follows: 17.7¢ per lb. Minneapolis and Chicago; 18.0¢ per lb. Buffalo, San Francisco, and Los Angeles; 18.3¢ per lb. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Portland, Oreg.; 18.4¢ per lb. Houston, Tex., Kenedy, Tex., and Good Hope, La.
Flaxseed, bulk	11,000,000 bu.[1]	In store, the market price on date of sale at place of delivery but not less than the following: No. 1, $4.29 per net bu., bulk, in store Minneapolis. For other markets, and other grades, adjust by market differentials.
Dry edible beans:		For No. 1 Grade, 1948 crop[1] or 1949 crop, basis in store at locations shown below:
Pinto, bagged	1,370,000 bags	$8.10 per 100 lb., Denver rate area.
Pea, bagged	2,660,000 bags	$7.85 per 100 lb., Mich. and N. Y. areas; $7.35 per 100 lb., Spokane area.
Red Kidney, bagged	996,000 bags	$9.30 per 100 lb., N. Y. and Calif. areas.
Great Northern, bagged	2,570,000 bags	$7.15 per 100 lb., Twin Falls, Idaho; $7.55 per 100 lb., Morrill, Nebr.
Small White, bagged	346,000 bags	$7.90 per 100 lb., San Francisco area.
Baby Lima, bagged	883,000 bags	$7.95 per 100 lb., San Francisco area.
Standard Lima, bagged	300,000 bags	$9.40 per 100 lb., San Francisco area (1949 crop only).
Pink, bagged	202,000 bags	$8.00 per 100 lb., San Francisco area.
		For other grades of all beans, adjust by market differentials. Above prices are at point of production; transit value of any paid-in freight to be added.
Dry edible peas, bagged	835,000 cwt.[1]	No. 1 Grade, 1949 Crop, $4.28 per 100 lb. basis in store Spokane area.
Austrian Winter pea seed, bagged	56,195 cwt	$5 per 100 lb. f. o. b. point of origin. Price is at point of production; transit value of any paid-in freight to be added.
Wheat, bulk	150,000,000 bu.[1]	In store, the market price but not less than the applicable 1949 loan rate for the class, grade, quality, and location plus 28¢ per bu.
		Examples of minimum prices, per bu.: Minneapolis, No. 1 DNS, $2.50; Kansas City, No. 1 HW, $2.49; Chicago, No. 1 SRW, $2.54; Portland, Oreg., No. WW, $2.44.
Oats, bulk	18,000,000 bu.[1]	At points of production, the market price but not less than the applicable 1949 county loan rate plus 15¢ per bu.; and at other points the foregoing plus average paid-in freight.
		Examples of minimum prices, per bu.: Chicago, No. 3 or better, 95¢; Minneapolis, No. 3 or better, 90¢.
Barley, bulk	31,000,000 bu.[1]	In store, the market price but not less than the applicable 1949 loan rate for the class, grade, quality, and location plus 22¢ per bu.
		Examples of minimum prices, per bu.: Minneapolis, No. 1 barley, $1.50; San Francisco, No. 1 Western barley, $1.57.
Corn, bulk	100,000,000 bu.[1]	At points of production, the market price but not less than the applicable 1949 county loan settlement rate plus 21¢ per bu.; and at other points, the foregoing plus average paid-in freight.
		Examples of minimum prices, per bu.: Chicago, No. 3 or better, $1.75; St. Louis, No. 3 or better, $1.74; Minneapolis, No. 3 or better, $1.68; Omaha, No. 3 or better, $1.67; Kansas City, No. 3 or better, $1.70.
Rice, rough bulk	350,000 cwt	For all classes and grades, applicable loan rate, plus 5 per cent of such rate, plus 20¢ per cwt. handling charges. Above computed prices are at points of production. At other locations, transit value of any paid-in freight to be added.
Grain sorghums, bulk	20,000,000 cwt.[1]	No. 2, $2.76 per 100 lb. in store Kansas City.
		For other markets, other classes, and other grades, adjust by market differentials, except that resulting price may not be less than the applicable 1949 loan rate at point of sale plus 24¢ per 100 lb.
		At point of production, applicable 1949 county loan rate plus 24¢ per 100 lb.
Potato starch, in carload lots only:		
Pearl type, packed in 200 lb. burlap bags with paper innerliners.	600,000 lb.[1]	$4.50 per 100 lb., basis f. o. b. Maine shipping points.
Powdered type, packed in 100 lb. and 200 lb. burlap bags with paper innerliners.	9,310,000 lb.[1]	

[1] The same lots also are available at export sales prices announced on June 1, 1950.

JUNE DOMESTIC PRICE LIST—Continued

Commodity (1)	Approximate quantities available (subject to prior sale) (2)	Domestic sales price (3)
Gum rosin, in metal drums	244,000 drums [1]	$6.00 per 100 lb., net, grades N through G; $6.05 grade WG, and $6.25 grades X and WW, "as is," on storage yards at locations in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

JUNE EXPORT PRICE LIST

Mexican canned meat and gravy (packed 24 and 48 cans of 20 ounces each per export case), in carload lots only.	32,950,000 lb.	10¢ per net pound, f. a. s. vessel U. S. Gulf of Mexico ports.
Mexican canned beef and gravy (packed 24 and 48 cans of 20 ounces each per export case), in carload lots only.	34,000,000 lb.	20¢ per net pound. f. a. s. vessel U. S. Gulf of Mexico ports.
Dried whole eggs (packed in barrels, drums, and 14-lb. cartons), in carload lots only.	32,700,000 lb.	30¢ per lb., f. a. s. vessel at U. S. Gulf or East Coast ports; or, 30¢ per lb., f. o. b. cars or trucks at warehouse locations, less the net export freight rate to New York or New Orleans, whichever is lower; or; 1948 dried eggs, 20¢ per lb., f. o. b. cars or trucks at warehouse locations provided the egg powder is redried and repackaged by the buyer under the supervision and according to the requirements of USDA.
Nonfat dry milk solids, in carload lots only:		
Spray process	170,000,000 lb. [2]	12½¢ per lb., f. o. b. location of stock in any State.
Roller process	105,000,000 lb. [2]	10½¢ per lb., f. o. b. location of stock in any state.
Linseed oil, raw	490,000,000 lb. [2]	14¢ per lb., f. o. b. tankcars at storage locations (Minneapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Oreg.; Houston, Tex.; Kennedy, Tex.; and Good Hope, La.).
Flaxseed, bulk	11,000,000 bu. [2]	No. 1, $3.55 per net bushel, (56 lb. pure flaxseed) bulk, in store New York. For other markets, and other grades, market differentials will apply.
Dry edible beans:		For No. 1 Grade 1948 crop, f. a. s. at locations shown below:
Pinto, bagged	770,000 bags [2]	$5.90 per 100 lb. San Francisco and Portland, Oreg.; $6.00 per 100 lb., U. S. Gulf ports.
Pea, bagged	660,000 bags [2]	$5.50 per 100 lb., East Coast and North Pacific ports.
Red Kidney, bagged	696,000 bags [2]	$6.00 per 100 lb., New York; $5.90 San Francisco.
Great Northern, bagged	1,470,000 bags [2]	$5.00 per 100 lb., Portland, Oreg.; $5.10 U. S. Gulf ports.
Small White, bagged	246,000 bags [2]	$5.75 per 100 lb., San Francisco.
Baby Lima, bagged	383,000 bags [2]	$5.50 per 100 lb., San Francisco.
Pink, bagged	162,000 bags [2]	$5.25 per 100 lb., San Francisco.
		Discounts for grades on all beans: No. 2, 25¢ less than No. 1; No. 3, 50¢ less than No. 1.
Dry edible peas, bagged	835,000 cwt. [2]	No. 1 Grade, 1949 crop $3.75 per 100 lb., f. a. s. North Pacific ports. At points of production, deduct cost of transportation, and processing if thresher run.
Wheat, bulk	150,000,000 bu. [2]	Market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon. Wheat may be used for milling export flour provided the entire quantity of flour produced therefrom is exported.
Oats, bulk	18,000,000 bu. [2]	Market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.
Barley, bulk	31,000,000 bu. [2]	Market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon. Barley may be exported as malt or pearled barley when all of the malt or pearled content is exported.
Corn, bulk	100,000,000 bu. [2]	Market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.
Grain sorghums, bulk	20,000,000 cwt. [2]	Market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.
Grain sorghums, bulk (continued)		Grain sorghums may be used for the manufacture of starch, provided the entire quantity of starch produced therefrom is exported.
Potato starch, in carload lots only.		
Pearl type, packed in 200 lb. burlap bags with paper innerliners.	600,000 lb. [2]	$5.10 per 100 lb., f. a. s. vessel, Boston, Mass.
Powdered type, packed in 100-lb. and 200-lb. burlap bags with paper innerliners.	9,310,000 lb. [2]	
Gum rosin, in metal drums	244,000 drums [2]	$6 per 100 pounds, net, grades N through G; $6.05 grade WG; and $6.25 grades X and WW "as is," on storage yards at locations in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

[1] The same lots also are available at export sales prices announced on June 1, 1950.
[2] These same lots also are available at domestic sales prices announced on June 1, 1950.

(Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong.)

Issued: June 12, 1950.

[SEAL]

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5120; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

LIQUIDATION OF TRUSTS UNDER TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH STATE RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATIONS

Pursuant to the authority contained in the "Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act" (Pub. Law 499, 81st Cong., approved May 3, 1950), and in R. S. 161 (5 U. S. C. 22), it is hereby ordered, that:

1. All authorities, powers, functions and duties vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 499, 81st Congress, are hereby delegated to the Farmers Home Administration to be exercised by the Administrator thereof.

2. Subject to my approval, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration may issue rules and regulations necessary for the proper exercise of the authorities and powers and for the performance of the functions and duties herein delegated.

3. In his discretion, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration may redelegate, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the powers and authorities herein conferred upon him. In his absence, or in the event of his disability, such powers and authorities may be exercised by the Acting Administrator.

4. The exercise of authorities delegated herein shall be subject to the applicable limitations and requirements of regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of June 1950.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5121; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

Production and Marketing Administration

DESIGNATION OF PRESIDING OFFICERS

NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to the authority contained in subsections (c) (1) and (c) (2) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (61 Stat. 929; U. S. C. Sup. 1131), notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at Thibodaux, Louisiana, in the Grand Theater, on July 14, 1950, at 9:30 a. m.

The purpose of such hearing is to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining (1), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of said act, fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the harvesting of the 1950 crop of sugarcane and in the planning and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1951 and (2), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of said act, fair and reasonable prices for the 1950 crop of sugarcane to be paid, under either purchase or toll agreements, by processors who as producers apply for payments under said act. In order to obtain the best possible information, all

interested persons are requested to appear to express their views and present appropriate data in regard to the foregoing matters.

The hearing, after being called to order at the time and place mentioned herein, may be continued from day to day within the discretion of the presiding officers and may be adjourned to a later day or to a different place without notice other than the announcement thereof at the hearing by the presiding officers.

George A. Dice, Thomas H. Allen, and Ward S. Stevenson are hereby designated as presiding officers to conduct either jointly or severally the foregoing hearing.

Issued this 12th day of June 1950.

[SEAL] FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5122; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

[No. 7]

TUCUMCARI IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL WATER RENTAL CHARGES

JUNE 1, 1950.

1. I have determined that it is factually impossible, in view of the provision for construction of distribution works by the United States under the contract with the Arch Hurley Conservancy District dated December 27, 1938, to make water available for irrigation use during the season of 1951 as contemplated in Article 8 of the contract.

2. *Water rental.* Pursuant to Article 10 of the contract of December 27, 1938, irrigation water will be furnished, when available, upon a rental basis during the irrigation season of 1951, where the progress of construction will permit, to the irrigable lands in the Arch Hurley Conservancy District described below:

Entire project irrigable area embracing all units from 1 through 7: Water to be furnished beginning about April 1, 1951.

Irrigable lands shall be as designated by the Secretary under date of March 17, 1950, and described in detail in Appendix No. 1, Tabulation of Irrigable Areas, dated October 8, 1947, for Units 1 through 5, and in revised Appendix No. 2, Tabulation of Irrigable Areas, dated December 5, 1949, for Units 6 and 7, including any subsequent corrections, amendments or modifications thereof. Any qualified water user wishing to ascertain the irrigability of any tract of land may do so by examining copies of these designations in the office of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District.

3. *Charges and terms of payment—*(a) *All units 1 through 7.* The minimum water rental charge for irrigable land within the boundaries of Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, as above described, shall be $2.50 per irrigable acre, payment of which will entitle the water user to one acre-foot of water per irrigable acre. Additional water will be furnished during the irrigation season at the following rates:

Next acre-foot: $2.00.
Next one-half acre-foot: $1.50 (at a rate of $3.00 per acre-foot).
All additional water: $1.75 per one-half acre-foot (at a rate of $3.50 per acre-foot).

(b) All charges shall be payable by the District to the United States in advance of the delivery of water; minimum water rental charges payable for irrigable lands which do not apply for water shall be due on or before June 1, 1951.

4. Water will be delivered and measured by Government forces at the nearest available measuring device to the individual farm.

5. The District will request water delivery for, and certify to the United States as entitled to receive water, only such lands as are owned or are held under contract of purchase by persons duly qualified to receive water under the terms of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts of Congress supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, and who have duly complied with the requirements of the contract of December 27, 1938, between the United States and the District, including:

(a) The execution and delivery of the recordable contract as provided for in Article 30 (b) of said contract;

(b) The execution and delivery of the valid recordable contract, in case of ownership of excess land, as provided for in Articles 30 (a) and 32 of said contracts.

6. Individual applications for water on forms approved by the United States and the payments required by this announcement will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District, Tucumcari, New Mexico. Requests by the District for water for such lands as are entitled to receive water and payments by the District to the United States will be received at the office of the Bureau of Reclamation, Tucumcari, New Mexico.

H. E. ROBBINS,
Regional Director.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5101; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

[No. 59]

HEART MOUNTAIN DIVISION, SHOSHONE PROJECT, WYOMING

PUBLIC NOTICE OF ANNUAL RENTAL CHARGES

APRIL 25, 1950.

1. *Water rental.* Irrigation water will be furnished upon a rental basis during the irrigation season of 1950, and thereafter until further notice to the irrigable lands described in Public Notices Nos. 53, 55, and 58 of the Heart Mountain Division, Shoshone Project, Wyoming.

2. *Charges and terms of payment.* The minimum water rental charge shall be $1.75 per irrigable acre, whether water is used or not, except that such minimum charge need not be paid in any year for any acreage which the Shoshone Project Superintendent certifies to be temporarily non-irrigable during such year due to seepage or land subsidence. Payment of the minimum water rental charge will entitle the water user to 2½ acre-feet of water per irrigable acre. Additional water, if available, will be furnished during the irrigation season at the rate of $0.75 per acre-foot for the first acre-foot per irrigable acre and $1.25 per acre-foot for each additional acre-foot per irrigable acre thereafter. The minimum charge shall be payable in advance on January 1 of each year, and no water will be delivered until such charge is paid in full. The charge for additional water shall be payable on December 1 of the year in which such additional water is delivered.

3. *Discounts and penalties.* If payment of the minimum charge is made on or before January 1, a discount of 5 percent of such charge will be allowed. If payment of the charge for additional water is made on or before December 1 of the year in which used, a discount of 5 percent of such charge will be allowed. If payment of the minimum charge is not made on April 1 of each year, and if payment for additional water furnished to any lands is not made on March 1, subsequent to the year in which such additional water is delivered, there shall be added on the following day a penalty of one-half of one percent of the amount unpaid on the first day of each calendar month thereafter so long as such default shall continue, and no water will be delivered until all charges and penalties have been paid in full.

4. *Place of payment.* Payment of water rental charges shall be made at the Reclamation office in the Heart Mountain Relocation Center or mailed to the Bureau of Reclamation, Box 900, Cody, Wyoming.

5. *Public Notices Nos. 53, 55, and 58 supplemented.* This notice supplements subparagraphs 5a (1) and (2) of Public Notices Nos. 53, 55, and subparagraph 24 (b) of Public Notice No. 58, Shoshone Project, Wyoming.

W. W. RAWLINGS,
Acting Regional Director.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5100; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 25166]

FURNITURE BETWEEN POINTS IN SOUTHERN AND OFFICIAL TERRITORIES

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 12, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: J. G. Kerr, Agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to Agent C. W. Boin's tariff I. C. C. No. A-726.

Commodities involved: Seats, toilet, baby, wood, steel, and cotton fabric or rubber combined, folded flat, in mixed carloads with furniture or furniture parts.

Between: Points in Southern territory and points in Official territory.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes and to maintain grouping.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5106; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25167]

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS FROM DULUTH, MINN., TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 12, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. E. Kipp, Agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 1537.

Commodities involved: Fresh meats and packing house products, carloads.

From: Duluth, Minn.

To: Points in North Pacific Coast territory.

Grounds for relief: Market competition.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: L. E. Kipp's tariff I. C. C. No. 1537, Supplement 28.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5107; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25168]

ALCOHOL FROM BATON ROUGE, LA., TO TENNESSEE

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 12, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to Agent W. P. Emerson, Jr.'s tariff I. C .C. No. 377.

Commodities involved: Isopropanol or isopropyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol, tank carloads.

From: Baton Rouge and North Baton Rouge, La.

To: Holston and Kingsport, Tenn.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: W. P. Emerson, Jr.'s tariff I. C. C. No. 377, Supplement 48.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5108; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2401]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC., AND CENTRAL KENTUCKY NATURAL GAS CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of June A. D. 1950.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia"), a registered holding company and its subsidiary, Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company ("Central"), having filed a joint application-declaration, pursuant to the provisions of sections 6 (b), 9, 10 and 12 of the Public Utility Holding Comany Act of 1935 and Rule U-43 promulgated thereunder, with respect to the following proposed transaction:

Central proposes to issue and sell to Columbia $2,550,000 principal amount of 3¼ percent Installment Promissory Notes. Such notes are to be unsecured and are to be paid in equal annual installments on February 15 of each of the years 1952 to 1976, inclusive. It is stated that the proceeds to be obtained through the issue and sale of the notes will be utilized by Central in conection with its construction program. The Public Service Commission of Kentucky, by order dated April 13, 1950, approved the issue and sale by Central of its 3¼ percent notes to Columbia.

Said joint application-declaration having been duly filed and notice of said filing having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, and the Commission not having received a request for hearing with respect to said joint application-declaration within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding with respect to said joint application-declaration that the requirements of the applicable provisions of the act and rules thereunder are satisfied, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that the said joint application-declaration be granted and permitted to become effective;

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that the said joint application-declaration be, and hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5102; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 54-178]

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF AND ORDER FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of June A. D. 1950.

The United Light and Railways Company ("Railways"), a registered holding company, and its public utility subsidiary, Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc. ("Eastern Kansas"), have filed, pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act") and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, a joint application-declaration, designated Supplemental Application No. 7, containing certain proposed amendments to the section 11 (e) plan, approved by the Commission on January 10, 1950, with respect to the method of disposition of Eastern Kansas by Railways and proposing certain transactions designed to strengthen the capital structure of Eastern Kansas and to facilitate such disposition.

Said application-declaration proposes that Eastern Kansas, (a) reclassify its 15,000 authorized $100 par value shares into 250,000 shares without par value

and its 14,000 outstanding $100 par value shares into 100,000 shares without par value constituting the $1,400,000 of capital now represented by the outstanding 14,000 shares of $100 par value, (b) issue to Railways 26,933 additional shares without par value in consideration of (i) $200,000 cash, (ii) the cancellation by Railways of $100,000 of open account indebtedness of Eastern Kansas, and (iii) the capitalization of $74,381 of Eastern Kansas' existing paid-in surplus, and (c) amend its Articles of Incorporation to afford its stockholders, among other things, cumulative voting and preemptive rights. Upon consummation of these transactions Eastern Kansas will have outstanding 126,933 shares of no par value common stock. Thereafter, the stock of Eastern Kansas is to be distributed to the stockholders of Railways on the basis of one share of Eastern Kansas for each 25 shares of Railways. No fractional shares are to be issued, but, in lieu thereof, cash is to be distributed. The amount of such cash distribution, expressed in terms of one share of Railways stock, is to be an amount equal to one-twenty-fifth of the market value of Eastern Kansas stock on or about the distribution date, as determined by the officers of Railways, subject to the approval of the Commission upon notice of such determination and the information upon which it is based. Shares of Eastern Kansas not required for distribution are to be sold by Railways in the manner determined by the management and approved by the Commission.

The Commission having heretofore issued its Notice of Filing pursuant to Rule U-23 (Holding Company Act Release No. 9868) with respect to said application-declaration in which it was provided that any interested person may request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matters; and

The Commission having received a petition from Kansas Electric Cooperative, Inc., alleging, among other things, that the interests of investors and consumers would best be served by a sale of the properties of Eastern Kansas rather than by distribution of the capital stock, and requesting that a hearing be held with respect to said application-declaration; and

The Commission having considered said request and it appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate and in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers to grant said request and that a hearing be held with respect to the matters set forth in said application-declaration and that said application-declaration should not be granted or permitted to become effective except pursuant to further order of this Commission:

It is ordered, That a hearing on said joint application-declaration pursuant to the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations thereunder, be held on June 29, 1950 at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., in such room as may be designated on that day by the hearing room clerk in Room 193. Any person desiring to be heard or otherwise wishing to participate in this proceeding shall file with the Secretary of the Commission on or before June 28, 1950, a written request relative thereto as provided by Rule XVII of the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That William W. Swift, or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose, shall preside at the hearing on such matter. The officer so designated to preside at such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all powers granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a hearing officer under the Commission's rules of practice.

The Division of Public Utilities of the Commission having advised the Commission that it has made a preliminary examination of said application-declaration, and that, on the basis thereof, the following matters and questions are presented for consideration without prejudice, however, to additional matters or questions being specified upon further examination:

1. Whether the proposed modification of the section 11 (e) plan of Railways with respect to the disposition of Eastern Kansas is necessary to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the act and is fair and equitable to the persons affected thereby and whether the transactions proposed pursuant to said modification otherwise comply with the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

2. Whether the fees, expenses, or other remuneration which may be claimed in connection with the proposed transactions are for necessary services and are reasonable in amount.

3. Whether the accounting treatment to be accorded the proposed transactions conforms to sound accounting principles.

4. Whether, and to what extent, the proposals should be amended or modified or terms and conditions imposed to insure adequate protection of the public interest and the interests of investors or consumers and to prevent circumvention of the act and the rules promulgated thereunder.

It is further ordered, That particular attention be directed at said hearing to the foregoing matters and questions.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary of the Commission shall serve notice of the aforesaid hearing by mailing by registered mail a copy of this Notice and Order to The United Light and Railways Company, Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc., Kansas Electric Cooperative, Inc., and the Kansas State Corporation Commission, and that general notice shall be given to all persons by publication of this notice and order in the FEDERAL REGISTER; and that a copy of this notice and order through a general release of this Commission shall be distributed to the press and mailed to the mailing list for releases issued under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5103; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[File Nos. 54-72, 59-66 and 54-105]

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO. AND STANDARD POWER & LIGHT CORP.

ORDER EXTENDING TIME TO REQUEST HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of June 1950.

In the matter of Standard Gas and Electric Company, File Nos. 54-72 and 59-66; Standard Power and Light Corporation and Standard Gas and Electric Company, File No. 54-105.

Standard Gas and Electric Company ("Standard Gas"), a registered holding company and a subsidiary of Standard Power and Light Corporation ("Standard Power"), also a registered holding company, having filed an application requesting that it be permitted to withdraw certain plans previously filed pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and for other relief, all as more fully set forth in the Commission's notice of filing, dated May 23, 1950 (Holding Company Act Release No. 9877); and

The Commission having fixed June 7, 1950 as the last date on which interested persons may request a hearing in connection with the aforesaid application of Standard Gas; and

Standard Power, on June 6, 1950, having requested that the Commission extend the time for requesting a hearing until June 16, 1950, for the reason that its President, Leo Loeb, has been out of the country and is not scheduled to return until after June 7, 1950, and that the Board of Directors of Standard Power has scheduled a meeting to be held June 14, 1950, to consider what action, if any, the company should take in connection with the application of Standard Gas; and

It appearing to the Commission in the light of the circumstances set forth that it is appropriate to grant said request for an extension of time:

It is ordered, That the time for requesting a hearing on said application of Standard Gas be, and the same hereby is, extended until 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., on June 16, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5104; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2416]

MIDDLE SOUTH UTILITIES, INC., ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C. on the 9th day of June A. D. 1950.

In the matter of Middle South Utilities, Inc., Arkansas Power & Light Company, Mississippi Power & Light Company, File No. 70-2416.

Notice is hereby given that Middle South Utilities, Inc. ("Middle South") and two of its utility subsidiaries, Arkansas Power & Light Company ("Arkansas") and Mississippi Power & Light

Company ("Mississippi") have filed a joint application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and have designated sections 6 (a), 7, 9 (a), 10 and 12 (f) thereof and Rule U-43 of the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder as applicable to the following proposed transactions:

Applications and declarations have heretofore been filed by Arkansas, Mississippi and Middle South proposing, among other things, that Arkansas and Mississippi call for redemption their outstanding preferred stocks and that Middle South will offer to the preferred stockholders of those companies and of Louisiana Power & Light Company ("Louisiana"), also a utility subsidiary of Middle South, who shall deposit their preferred stocks, shares of the common stock of Middle South in lieu of the redemption price of the preferred stocks. Said offer also provides that Mississippi will issue to Middle South such number of shares of its common stock as shall equal the aggregate redemption price of its preferred stock so deposited divided by $10 per share, the stated value of the Mississippi common stock. In the case of Arkansas, the offer provides that Arkansas will issue to Middle South such number of shares of its common stock as shall equal the aggregate redemption price of its preferred stocks so deposited divided by $12.50 per share, the par value of the Arkansas stock. In addition, Louisiana will turn over to Arkansas an amount, in cash, equal to the redemption price of its preferred stock so deposited pursuant to the offer, and Arkansas will issue to Middle South such number of shares of its common stock as are equal to such amount of cash divided by $12.50 per share.

Arkansas and Mississippi propose herein to issue and deliver to Middle South and Middle South proposes to acquire such shares of the common stock of Arkansas and Mississippi as may be required pursuant to the deposit of the preferred stocks described above. In addition, Arkansas and Mississippi propose to issue to Middle South such additional number of shares of their common stocks as will be sufficient to round out the outstanding shares of their common stock to the next highest 5,000 shares, any such additional shares to be paid for by Middle South at the rate of $10 per share in the case of the Mississippi stock and $12.50 per share in the case of the Arkansas stock.

Applicants-declarants request that the Commission's order herein be issued as promptly as may be practicable and that it be effective forthwith upon the issuance thereof.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than June 20, 1950, at 11:30 a. m., e. d. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest, and the issues of fact or law raised by said application-declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed as follows: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after June 20, 1950, at 11:30 a. m., e. d. s. t., said application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under said act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. All interested persons are referred to said application-declaration on file with the Commission for a full statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5105; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 14710]

TAMEO KAJIYAMA

In re: Rights of Tameo Kajiyama under insurance contract. File No. F-39-6023-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Tameo Kajiyama, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. 0 119 428 SC, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Tameo Kajiyama, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest.

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON, *Acting Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5089; Filed, June 13, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14713]

KOHEI OANA

In re: Rights of Kohei Oana under insurance contract. File No. D-39-141-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Kohei Oana, who, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 8, 1941, has been a resident of Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. 7 951 885, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Kohei Oana, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that the said Kohei Oana be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON, *Acting Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-5091; Filed, June 13, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 13529, Amdt.]

HENRY I. SATOH AND LOU H. SATOH

In re: Safe deposit box owned by Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato and property owned by Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato and Lou H. Satoh.

Vesting Order 13529, dated July 6, 1949, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato, and Lou H. Satoh, each of whose last known address is Nagano, Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. All rights and interests created in Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato, and Lou H. Satoh, under and by virtue of a safe deposit box lease agreement by and between Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato, and The First National Bank of Portland, Main Branch, 5th, 6th and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon, relating to safe deposit box numbered 6019, located in the vault of said Main Branch, including particularly but not limited to the right of access to said safe deposit box, and

b. All property of any nature whatsoever, owned by Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato, and Lou H. Satoh, located in the safe deposit box referred to in subparagraph 2-a hereof, including particularly but not limited to the following:

i. Three (3) United States Savings Bonds, Series E, of $1,000 face value each, bearing the numbers M22575E, M22576E and M22577E, registered in the names of Mr. Henry I. Satoh or Mrs. Lou H. Satoh, 1206 N. E. Thompson Street, Portland, Oregon, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

ii. Currency of the Imperial Japanese Government, consisting of two hundred ten (210) yen notes of the denomination of ten (10) yen each,

iii. Two receipts of The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., San Francisco Office, San Francisco, California, bearing the numbers and in the amounts as follows:

Number:	Amount
4695	2,344.82 yen $680;
4751	4,991.39 yen $1,450, and

iiii. Certificate of Deposit No. 82707, dated October 14, 1940, issued by The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., San Francisco Office in the amount of 9894.73 yen and Certificate of Deposit No. 42273, dated December 27, 1938, issued by The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Seattle Branch, in the amount of 360.56 yen, and any and all rights in, to and under the aforementioned certificates of deposit,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated country (Japan);

3. That the property described as follows:

a. All property of any nature whatsoever, owned by Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh and as Ichio Sato, located in the safe deposit box referred to in subparagraph 2-a hereof, including particularly but not limited to the following:

i. Receipt No. 25290, dated December 29, 1938, issued by The First National Bank of Portland, Portland, Oregon to H. I. Satoh for three (3) Imperial Japanese Government External Loan 1924, 6½% bonds due February 1, 1954 having a face value of $1,000 each and bearing numbers M11843, M10491 and H10492, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

ii. Purchaser's Receipt No. P-13557 of The First National Bank of Portland, Portland, Oregon, to H. I. Satoh, for thirty-six Imperial Japanese Government Series of 1910, 4% bonds, of which sixteen (16) have a face value of 2500 francs each, bearing the numbers 659519, 660255, 652502, 655564, 653393, 656739, 634603, 637343, 637344, 649140, 657676, 631938, 631939, 631940, 634604 and 641139 and twenty (20) have a face value of 500 francs each, bearing the numbers 569214, 569213, 593064, 405847, 405848, 405849, 448650, 448651, 448652, 448653, 569215, 405849, 405850, 549024, 552283, 492235, 220688, 623081, 623082 and 448627, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

iii. Purchaser's Receipt for foreign draft of The First National Bank of Portland, Portland, Oregon, dated March 10, 1938, purchased by H. I. Satoh, in the amount of 344 yen $100.05, drawn on the National City Bank of New York, New York, New York, in favor of Ichino Sato, Tokyo, Japan, and

iv. All those debts or other obligations evidenced by the promissory notes particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations and any and all accruals thereto, together with any and all rights in, to and under, including particularly the right to possession of, the aforesaid notes,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Henry I. Satoh, also known as Henry Ichio Satoh, and as Ichio Sato, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Date	Name of maker	Original principal sum	Payee
Jan. 23, 1931	K. Ehama	$150	H. I. Satoh.
Feb. 23, 1933	K. Fujii	50	Do.
Feb. 22, 1939	N. Horagami and Y. Horagami	455	To order of B. Sakaino.
Apr. 20, 1939	H. S. Shiogi and C. Shiogi	385	H. I. Satoh.
May 10, 1939	H. Okamoto	120	Do.
May 29, 1939	Geo. Ito	350	Do.
June 21, 1939	S. Tanaka	315	Do.
Sept. 14, 1939	S. M. Kamamoto, K. Shioji, M. Kamamoto, and Fred Matsumaga.	360	Do.
Sept. 26, 1939	J. K. Kida	210	I. Sato.
Oct. 12, 1939	T. Takeda, Z. Yuzuniha, and Satoko Takeda	360	H. I. Satoh.
Nov. 9, 1939	Mrs. F. Saito F. K. Hijiya, and D. Saito	320	Do.
Nov. 20, 1939	A. Tamhara	140	Do.
Dec. 14, 1939	K. Matsunaga, G. Kuge, and T. Matsunaga	280	Do.
Dec. 26, 1939	H. Arumano	105	To order of B. Sakaino.
Jan. 11, 1940	G. Kuge, H. Okamoto, and T. Kuge	240	H. I. Satoh.
Feb. 15, 1940	F. K. Hijiya, Mrs. F. Saito, and S. Hijiya	175	Unstated.
Mar. 14, 1940	A. Tamhara	160	Do.
Mar. 10, 1941	D. Saito	200	H. I. Satoh.
July 11, 1941	R. Tsubata, Daizo Saito, and T. Tsubata	320	I. Sato.
July 16, 1941	A. Konishi	100	H. I. Satoh.
Aug. 15, 1941	H. Okamoto and Mrs. M. Okamoto	300	Do.
Sept. 17, 1941	Y. Kahara	250	Do.
Nov. 13, 1941	H. C. Niguma, Toyo Niguma, and A. Tamhara.	150	Do.
Undated	Ken Tanabe, S. Tanabe, and D. Saito	400	Do.
Do	Geo. Ito, Albert T. Ito, and T. R. Iwata	450	Do.
Do	A. Tamhara, Masano Tamhara, and H. C. Niguma.	200	Unstated.
Do	D. Saito, Mrs. D. Saito, and A. Tamhara	500	Do.
Do	Z. Yuzaniha and A. Tamhara	(1)	Do.
July 22, 1939	I. Moriya, T. Moriya, and H. C. Niguma	280	To order of B. Sakaino.

[1] Unstated.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5093; Filed, June 13, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14698]

RINO YAMADA

In re: Time Certificate of deposit owned by Rino Yamada also known as R. Yamada. F-39-6730-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rino Yamada, also known as R. Yamada, whose last known address is 623 Niho-machi Tanna, Hiroshima City, Japan is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Rino Yamada also known as R. Yamada, by Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Room 1210, 1411 Fourth Avenue Building, Seattle, Washington, in the amount of $3,138.41, as of December 31, 1945, and any and all accruals thereto, evidenced by a time certificate of deposit Number 13774, issued by said Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Room 1210, 1411 Fourth Avenue Building, Seattle, Washington, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforementioned debt or other obligation and any and all rights in, to and under the aforementioned time certificate of deposit,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5112; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14703]

EMILY O. STONE-ALCOCK ET AL.

In re: Trust Deed between Emily O. Stone-Alcock and George B. Stone-Alcock and Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland, dated December 18, 1935. File No. F-28-12545.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Mariska von Klenze, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of Mariska von Klenze in and to and arising out of or under that certain trust agreement, dated December 18, 1935, by and between Emily O. Stone-Alcock and George B. Stone-Alcock and Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, presently being administered by Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5113; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14711]

PAUL Y. KASUGAI

In re: Estate of Paul Y. Kasugai, deceased. File No. D-39-18762; E. T. sec. 16014.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Shosaburo Kasugai, Miwa Kasugai, and Kimio Kasugai Yamada, whose last known address is Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the estate of Paul Y. Kasugai, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Fred Kurth, as administrator, acting under the judicial supervision of the County Court of Ogle County, Illinois;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5114; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14718]

HERMINE TRAUTMANN

In re: Rights of Hermine Trautmann under Insurance Contract. File No. F-28-27878-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hermine Trautmann, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. 4 766 093 A, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York,

to Hermine Trautmann, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5115; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14719]

AUGUST WILHELM VISSER

In re: Rights of August Wilhelm Visser under Annuity Contract with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. File No. F-28-2578-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That August Wilhelm Visser, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the total proceeds due or to become due under Employee's Retirement Annuity Contract, as evidenced by a contract with August Wilhelm Visser, executed on December 11, 1928 by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), together with the right to demand, receive and collect said proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5116; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14731]

YAKICHI SHIMOSATO

In re: Debts owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Yakichi Shimosato, also known as Yokishi Shimosato, deceased. F-39-3402-C-1; C-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Yakichi Shimosato, also known as Yokishi Shimosato, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Japan, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of De Vry Corporation, 1111 Armitage Avenue, Chicago 40, Illinois, in the amount of $1,000.00, as of December 31, 1945, representing a credit balance in an account entitled "Chiyo Yoko Photo" on the books of the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation of American Steel Export Company, Inc., 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York, in the amount of $14.43, as of December 31, 1945, representing a credit balance in an account entitled "Chiyo Yoko Photo Supplies (Y. Shimosato)" on the books of the aforesaid company, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Yakichi Shimosato, also known as Yokishi Shimosato, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Yakichi Shimosato, also known as Yokishi Shimosato, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-5117; Filed, June 14, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]